

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XV.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1835.

No. 753.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,

Proprietors of the "Travellers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"

is the town of Hillsborough, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves, permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stage-passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.
November 9th.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BATTINE & BAKER

By the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which renders their assortment inferior to none.

The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low for the benefit of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15.



NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a partnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

- Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra swelled,
- Ladies' ditto,
- Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
- Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
- Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
- Cubal Neck Chains,
- Fine Gold Guard Chains,
- Gold Seals and Keys,
- Miniature Cases,
- A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
- Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
- Silver Plates,
- Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases,
- Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,
- Butter Knives,
- Coral, assorted,
- Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
- Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
- Bead Bags and Purses,
- Fine Knives and Razors,
- Clocks, Time Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 22.

Dr. Washington Dorsey,

has located himself in Hillsborough, and respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country, and asks a share of their patronage.

He may be found at his office, (the former residence of Mr. David Yarbrough) on the public square, or at his dwelling house just in the rear of the same.

November 11.

MORE THAN 25 Thousand Dollars Worth of GOODS, SELLING AT COST.

THE Subscriber contemplating a new arrangement in business, at his old stand in CHAPEL HILL, has determined to SELL AT COST, without reserve, his Entire Stock of GOODS, amounting to more than TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS; embracing a great variety and very general assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware, Crockery, and many other articles.

The whole Stock is mostly of recent purchases, and is rendered seasonable and complete, by his late Fall Supply, which he is now receiving from the North. Those in want of Goods will find this a very favorable opportunity for procuring bargains. The public are respectfully invited to call.

TERMS: Cash, or good Notes, which will be taken only at a discount.

BENTON UTLEY.

Chapel Hill, December 5 50—Gw

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

(NOTICE.)

THE subscribers having qualified at November term of Orange County Court, 1834, as administrators to the estate of SEBURN LYNCH, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

THOMAS LYNCH, } Admrs.
LEMUEL LYNCH. }

December 2. 50—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of Zachariah Herndon, deceased, at the late Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange County; he hereby requests all persons indebted to the estate of said Herndon to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

HENDERSON OWEN, Adm'r.

December 5. 50—3w

NEW GOODS.

Cheaper than Ever!!!

AS Agent for Walker Anderson & Co. the subscriber is now receiving from New-York a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware.

His purchases have been made with Cash, and after a careful examination and comparison of the prices in the northern-markets, and he does not hesitate to say that he comes before the public as a candidate for their patronage under more than ordinary advantages. He is determined, too, to sell at the lowest possible advance on the first cost of goods purchased under such favorable circumstances, and is assured of giving satisfaction to all who shall call and examine his assortment. His plan of selling only for cash, will enable him to adhere to these promises in good faith, and always to keep on hand a full assortment of all such articles as his customers may want.

He solicits patronage with the full expectation of being able to furnish goods of the best quality and on the cheapest terms. Come and examine, and he asks nothing more to convince the public that all he here says he is both ready and disposed to fulfill.

WILLIAM T. SHIELDS.

December 18. 51—

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES

WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835.

THE "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered; this certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SIX DOLLARS worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new

publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the "Library" had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extracts from the original Prospectus.

In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverley novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of new books, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars!

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, each literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or mental ailments. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a sublimation presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages, with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Kees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment be made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.

ADAM WALDIE,
No. 207, Chesnut street, basement story of Mrs. Sward's Philadelphia House.
Philadelphia, December, 1834. 50—

BLANKS, for sale at this Office.



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Farmer's Register.

Extract of a letter to the editor on the Condition of Agriculture in Virginia, and the Means of Improving it.

I am pleased that, in connection with others, you have succeeded in establishing some highly important truths which were formerly either not known or entirely discredited, (it is lamentable that many should still be so slow to embrace them,) but which are now received by the more intelligent among the cultivators of the soil, as agricultural axioms, about which all doubt and discussion may cease; axioms that may be expressed in few words, and on the correctness of which any one who chooses may immediately and safely proceed to act. A few of these are—

That deep ploughing never need be dreaded.

A small farm well conducted is a source of greater revenue than a large one indifferently managed.

It would be a vast amount of saving to the whole community, if every private owner were required to keep his stock from committing depredations on his neighbors, instead of imposing this onerous burthen upon them.

The profits of agriculture (other things being equal) are in proportion to the attention paid to manuring; that is, as is the extent of the latter, so will be that of the former.

The corn crop, with the stalk cut up from the ground entire, at a much earlier period than has usually been practised, is worth about double what it is when gathered in the old way.

Prepared food of some kinds, and for some animals, will go nearly if not quite twice as far as that which is given in a raw and natural state.

The raising of tobacco need not impoverish the land, but it is only to the undue and disproportionate space that is allowed to this staple commodity that the mischief it is said to have produced, is attributable.

Other points of a similar nature, and of like importance, might be mentioned, but these may suffice as specimens. If I had time, I should regard it as a pleasing amusement to collect from your own and other agricultural papers, a sheet or two of such short sententious sayings, which, when put together, I would style "The Farmer's Practical Compend and Guide," which would serve as a manual to spread out before him, within a narrow compass, the results of agricultural experience and wisdom.

I have been also much gratified with the resolution you have manifested to grapple with prejudices of extensive prevalence and long standing, which oppose their obstructing force to the improvements you would introduce, and which seem, with some, to abide with a fixedness almost as firm as "the Ridge of Blue" on our west. But time must melt even these, if not that away. May yours be the honor and the achievement first to start them into motion that will be kept up till they shall be driven to "a returnless distance" from the "Old Dominion." To whatever other cause the low state of agriculture that is complained of in Virginia may be referred, it is certain to my mind, that it cannot, with the least shadow of propriety, be attributed to a deficiency in natural advantages. In these respects, as in the extent of her territory, she surpasses her proud sister, the state of N. York. Her soil is as good, if not better—her water and land privileges for internal improvement, on the whole, about equal—her timber more valuable—her mines, as far as yet explored, more numerous and rich—and her climate, beyond all question, vastly superior. But still it must be admitted that she now falls behind in almost every thing that constitutes the wealth and strength of a commonwealth. An adequate cause for a defect so obvious, and so extensively experienced, must somewhere exist, and may be assigned.

Without attempting to account for it altogether from the fact that slavery here exists, which, perhaps, would be taking a position that many would be disposed to controvert, it appears to me that some other things may be mentioned, which are evils that more easily admit of correction, that are extremely injurious in their operation, and the removal of which should forthwith enlist the exertions of all who have influence and who love "the land of their birth." Owing to existing institutions and to the influence of immemorial custom in Virginia, it has happened that nearly every thing relating to the cultivation of the soil, as mode, implements, &c. has been committed to the hands of slaves, or to white men whose ingenuity and knowledge (might it not without impropriety be said, whose ignorance and unskillfulness, as a class?) gave to them qualifications for their employment scarcely superior to those of the untutored negroes. The consequence is, that the intellect of this country has never been brought to bear on the interesting subject of agriculture. It has been diverted into other channels. Virginia has had her orators, and her professional men of eminence, but few of them have thought it worth their while to employ their intellectual energies on "the first and finest" earthly occupation of man; an occupation which opens a range most delightful, and of sufficient dimensions to call into exercise the resources of the most expanded mind. If you, sir, can have success with your fellow citizens in directing mind and thought to the subject of agriculture in this state, it will flourish, and you will do much, perhaps more than any other man, for its ultimate prosperity and happiness. Would it not be advisable (you will excuse me for the liberty I take in making a suggestion,) to endeavor by application to the legislature, or to private individuals of enterprise and public spirit, to put into operation a plan for the purpose of training suitable persons to the pursuits of agriculture, who should acquire themselves the information necessary for constructing agricultural implements, and using them dexterously, and who should be able to teach others the same? The disadvantages under which laborers perform their tasks, arising from bad implements, and, as appears to me, still more from their unskillful use of them, are incalculably great. It is difficult to do that adroitly which we have never seen done in that manner. To tell how it should be done is not enough. There must be the practical exhibition, or the lesson designed to be conveyed will not be learnt. Negroes, as all acquainted with them know, are exceedingly dull of apprehension at best. There seems to be an inversion of intellectual vision peculiar to the race, which presents right to their view as wrong, and wrong as right; and this characteristic trait seems as natural to them as it does to some persons to use their left hand instead of the other. I have seen the experiment tried, in a great number of instances, of using the rake to gather into a bundle for binding, the wheat that had been thrown in a row from the cradle, and I do not recollect to have ever seen a single negro who, when left to himself, did not begin and go on with the operation with his feet treading against the heads instead of the lower ends of the straw. The same awkwardness is seen in a thousand other things. Would it not be good policy in their owners to have them completely instructed in these matters? White men do not know how to labor themselves, or what amount of work a laborer ought to accomplish in a given time. To this cause, I am inclined to think, is owing a great deal of the laziness and deceptive artifices so common to the negro race; hence the little that they accomplish in comparison with a dexterous European, or New England laborer, as those acquainted with the performances of each are well aware. Slave labor, if unproductive and unprofitable, is chiefly so, in my apprehension, because it is injudiciously directed and unwisely managed. Much, therefore, I conceive, might be gained to the interests of agriculture in this country, were a suitable attention to be paid to implements, and to the qualifications and management of laborers. But I am happy to find that these topics have not escaped your notice, and hope that your useful publication will hereafter pursue them to still greater lengths.

Can you not say something that will be likely to have an influence in leading greater numbers of our white population to labor, working with their own hands? and thus do away the most unreasonable, the most pernicious, and, as I conceive it, the most unchristian of all reproaches, the reproach of labor. Agriculture will flourish in Virginia when white men put their hands to it, and not very extensively, I apprehend, until this event is brought about.

BENJAMIN F. STATION.

Prince Edward, Oct. 9, 1834.

It is stated that the United States, in a trial of skill (sailing on a wind) in the Archipelago, beat the whole British squadron.

GOVERNOR SWAIN'S
INAUGURAL ADDRESS.
Gentlemen of the Senate and
of the House of Commons:

In obedience to the expression of your will, under circumstances peculiarly grateful to my feelings, I appear before you to receive the solemn pledges of fidelity required by the state of its Chief Magistrate. At an important period in the affairs of the state and general government, the Legislature was pleased to call me from widely different pursuits, to this station. The reluctance and diffidence with which I entered upon its duties, increased the anxiety I felt for such a termination of them as would justify, if not the flattering anticipations of my friends, the reasonable expectations of the public. I thank God however, that I was not permitted at any moment either to believe or desire that my administration would give universal satisfaction. One of the earliest maxims which was imprinted on my memory, taught me, that he who pleased them most was not always the ablest or most faithful servant of the people. With this principle before me, I have endeavored by a rigid adherence to duty, to secure the approbation of my own conscience, and to deserve the favorable estimation of honest men. The first point has been attained, and I have so far succeeded in the second, as to be sustained, not by the high tide of party excitement, but against its current. Under such circumstances, the day which terminates my public career, will break upon a lighter heart than that which withdrew me from the quiet of private life. I shall retire, I trust, without animosity towards those by whom my motives have been misconceived and misrepresented, and with feelings of grateful regard for my friends, which those can better appreciate who have experienced similar fidelity in trying vicissitudes.

I have deemed it not inappropriate to speak thus much of my friends and myself. For my country and my native state, the crisis demands a wider range of observation.

In my communication to you at the commencement of the session, I presented for your consideration, the particular relations which subsist between this state and the federal government. The more I reflect upon this subject, the more deeply am I impressed with the conviction, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance; and that power is always stealing from the many to the few. Let any one examine impartially the history of the confederacy and of this state, and form the conclusion if he can, that the power and patronage of the general government, are not dangerous to public liberty. Nay, more, let him scan attentively the characters and conduct of public men, and solace himself with the conviction if he can, that the same general integrity and patriotic devotion are now exhibited which characterized the early days of the Republic. The intelligent individual who can assure himself, that either position is true, is endowed with a philosophy, the possession of which, if it did not inspire me with wisdom, would add greatly to my sum of happiness. I cannot conscientiously refrain, gentlemen, from urging upon you, at this time, the deliberate consideration of this unwelcome topic. Our fathers proclaimed with prophetic forecast, that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, would be essential to the preservation of liberty.

There was no one of the colonies which in the early period of American history, suffered so severely from Executive misrule as North Carolina. The jealousy of absolute power produced by this circumstance, constitutes the most striking trait in the character of our citizens, and is visibly impressed upon our institutions. It gave birth to the war of the Regulation, and animated the patriots of Mecklenburg at the first drawing of civil liberty, clothed the executive department with no other power than the attribute of mercy in the formation of the state constitution, and was the foundation of the wise distrust, the exemplary caution, with which the federal constitution was considered and adopted. It was exhibited in no equivocal character in the proceedings of every department of the government, in 1790. The assumption by the general government of the debts of the states, to the amount of twenty millions and a half of dollars, and the imposition of a duty of seven and a half per cent. on foreign merchandise, were subjects of severe animadversion in the annual executive message. That communication resulted in a solemn protest on the part of both branches of the General Assembly. The oath to support the Constitution of the United States "was scornfully refused"—the use of the state prisons denied to the federal courts—and the authority of the federal judges, contemned by the judicial tribunals of the state. I do not allude to these facts for the purpose of yielding to them even the feeble authority which they might derive from my sanction, but to illustrate from our own records, the disposition which prevailed to confine power within its prescribed limits, at the period when Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton presided in the councils of our country.

It is not difficult to perceive the origin of the excitement which then prevailed. It had been contended by the advocates of the federal constitution in the conven-

tion which rejected that instrument, that the great object to be attained, was the establishment of a government, competent to conduct our intercourse with foreign nations, and exercise other delegated powers, necessary to national prosperity at home, and character abroad, which in the nature of things, could not be exercised by individual states. That to these great purposes the attention of the general government would be confined by express limitations, while all powers connected with their internal government and police would be reserved to the state. That the general government claiming comparatively few powers, expressly and clearly granted, would not only wield them with greater effect, but with less expense to the people, than under the confederation. I shall not repeat the reasons stated in my message, to prove that "at that period no doubt was entertained, upon the part of this state, that a comparatively small share of the taxes paid by her citizens would be required by the federal government."

The revenue which accrued to the national treasury during that year, was little more than two millions and a half of dollars, which was equivalent to a capitation tax of seventy-six cents on every individual of every caste in the United States. The state revenue on the other hand computed in like manner was but nineteen cents, or precisely one fourth of the levy by the federal authorities. And although we were then burthened with a debt of seventy-five millions, which was, so far as money was concerned, the price of our liberties, we have seen that our first fiscal operations created universal alarm. Who that witnessed the excitement which prevailed then, could have anticipated the perfect complacency with which we contemplate the existing policy of the government? Suffer me to continue this history as concisely as I can to the present period. In 1800 (the last year of the administration of the elder Adams,) the national revenue was equal to a capitation tax of one dollar forty-two cents—that of the state to fifteen cents. In 1810, (at the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration,) the national levy had fallen to one dollar and thirty cents, and that of the state to twelve cents. In 1820, (in the 4th year of Mr. Monroe's administration,) the proportion was as one dollar and eighty-five cents to thirteen cents, and in 1830, (in the second year of General Jackson's administration,) as one dollar and ninety-three cents, to twelve cents. In 1790, we placed ourselves in an attitude of almost direct hostility to the general government, because we were required to contribute four times the amount to the general treasury which we yielded to our own. In 1830, the national exaction was to that of the state, as sixteen to one. It is impossible to reconcile these facts with the idea of an economical administration of the affairs of the general government. If it be contended that the country has increased in population, and that a proportionable increase of taxation was to have been anticipated, it is admitted. But we are met, and astounded by the fact, that while the increase of population between 1790 and 1830, was something more than as three to one—the increase of taxation was more than nine to one. The same principle moreover, which would require us to anticipate an augmentation of the national revenue, from our growing population, would lead us to expect the same results with regard to our state finances. During the same period, however, although the population of the state was nearly double, the increase of revenue was but one-sixth. Astonishing as these results may seem, at the first glance, they may be accounted for upon the most obvious principles of our nature. The fiscal system of the general government is indirect in its operation, and that is effected insidiously which would not be tolerated, if like the pestilence, it did not walk in darkness. Let us state the case again. In 1790, the general government levied a contribution on each individual in the Union of 76 cents; in 1830, of \$1.93. The state on the other hand exacted 19 cents in 1790, and 12 cents in 1830. Why do we not witness an increase instead of a diminution of our levies? Because, gentlemen, your operations are seen and understood. You approach with trembling footsteps a guarded reservoir, while others have unforbidden access to the secret sources of the fountain.

And is there to be no end of these things? Never, if the states, forgetful of their own rights and dignity, heedless of the value of the checks provided by the federal constitution, unite their efforts to destroy even these safeguards of our liberties. At all events no such prospect is presented to us now. It has been announced to the American people by the highest authority, that even at this day in a period of profound peace, when the national debt is extinguished to the utmost farthing, that more than twenty millions are necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. Of these twenty millions, North Carolina contributes more than a million, while you the representatives of the people will not, dare not, require a tenth of the amount to answer all the purposes of the state government. But if twenty millions are necessary now, what sum will suffice, in case of a foreign war, or the commencement of a national system of internal improvement? A system of internal improvements, which proposes to lavish the treasure of the nation upon those sections

of the Union, where nature has been most prodigal of her bounties; and leave in utter destitution those whose situation the most impetuously requires relief. A system which would improve the Hudson and the Mississippi to an almost indefinite extent, but would not extend above Wilmington on the Cape Fear, Newbern on the Neuse, Washington on the Tar, and Plymouth on the Roanoke. A national system which makes no provision for any portion of the western or for nine tenths of the eastern section of the state.

I do not hesitate to admit, that it is not the mere collection of large sums of money which startles me. I am one of those who entertain the opinion that governments were instituted among men to secure that protection which could not be afforded by a single arm, and to effect that improvement necessary to the well being of the community which could not be compassed by individual exertion. But these powers and these duties, gentlemen, being appropriately and peculiarly to you, have not been delegated, and cannot be safely confided elsewhere.

It can scarcely be necessary to advert particularly to the evils which a redundant revenue has inflicted and is now inflicting upon the country. They are palpable to the observation of every one. It has corrupted the press, brought the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and created associations of persons whose interests are directly at variance with those of the great body of the people. It is impossible not to perceive that there are individuals rising up amongst us, who neither expect nor desire, by painful and laborious exertion, to secure either fame or competence, but to reap the easier reward which awaits the partizan politician.

I give it as an opinion [which is the result of some observation, and with the most painful assurance of its truth, that the power and patronage of the general government must be restricted to narrow limits, or liberty will but too soon exist only in name.

My views as to the best measure of reform at present within our reach, were communicated in my message. The tariff is adjusted for the present, and good faith requires that this adjustment shall not be disturbed. With regard to the public domain, however, the question presents itself with renewed force: Will we like improvident spendthrifts, having exhausted our ready funds, permit our real estate to pass into the hands of greedy adventurers? This question must be decided for yourselves and your constituents, and having endeavored to state it fairly, I commend it without further remark to your consideration.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say, that I yield to no one in admiration of the excellence of our form of government. To secure the purposes of its founders, it is only necessary that it shall be administered with the wisdom and purity manifested in its formation. It is with no misgivings therefore, no mental reservation, that I shall vow before my God and in the presence of this Assembly, to support, maintain and defend the constitution of my country: but with the determination to yield to all its requirements, hearty and cheerful obedience. I am now ready to take the oaths prescribed for my qualification and enter upon the duties of my office.

ADDRESS

Of the Minority of the Legislature of South Carolina, to the People, explaining their reasons for accepting the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, on the Amendment of the Constitutional Oath of Office, with accompanying Document.

To the People of South Carolina.

We the minority of the Senate and House of Representatives, feel it a duty we owe to ourselves, to our constituents and the country at large, to state the course we have pursued, during the present session of the Legislature, in relation to the all absorbing questions which have been before it, and the principles on which we have acted in accepting the terms of accommodation, which we hope and believe will restore harmony to our community.

When the legislature had been in session a few days, the bill to amend the constitution of the State, which in the last legislature had been proposed by a constitutional majority, was pressed to a hasty reading, with the understanding that two thirds of the whole representation in both branches would pass it. At the same time a bill was introduced to define treason, and notice was also given that leave would be asked to bring in a bill to amend the Judiciary system of the State. These measures led to the conviction on our minds, that the majority were determined, not only to pass the amendment of the Constitution requiring an oath of allegiance to the State, but to give it a construction which we regarded as violating the Constitution of the United States; and to enforce that construction, without leaving us any of the ordinary peaceable means of resistance. When therefore, the amendment was finally passed in our respective houses, we gave notice, that we should enter on the journals our solemn protest against it. But before it became necessary to do so, a report was made by the joint committee of both houses on federal relations, on

sundry petitions and memorials of citizens from various parts of the State, against the new oath of office, in which it was distinctly declared by the said committee, that "the allegiance required by the amendment, is that allegiance which every citizen owes to the State consistently with the Constitution of the United States." When that report was taken up, it was adopted, in both houses, by large majorities of those who supported the amendment of the constitution. This we regarded as an offer of reconciliation, and a pledge that the bills defining treason and to amend the judiciary were not intended to be passed; and to show our confidence that this was the course intended to be pursued by the majority, we immediately withdrew our notice of protest, and waited events. These have not disappointed our expectations. The bills to define treason and to alter the judiciary have not been pressed to a second reading, nor passed.

We have therefore, decided for ourselves, and recommend you, to withdraw all objections to the new oath of office, now incorporated in the constitution according to the forms of our government, by which, while we shall pledge ourselves "to be faithful and true allegiance bear to the State," we shall also swear, "to the best of our abilities, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

It is, fellow citizens, under these circumstances, and with these views, that we have accepted the terms of accommodation, in the same spirit of kindness, and with the same anxious desire to restore harmony to our distracted State, with which we believe they have been tendered. We ask not of the majority to surrender any opinions which they conscientiously hold, nor on our part do we intend to surrender ours. We consider this effort at conciliation, thus happily successful, as we believe the majority regard it, to be the understanding between the two great political parties of the State, that the new oath of allegiance shall receive that construction, which is consistent with the Constitution of the United States. For ourselves we accept it, in the full confidence that it means no more than that we will be faithful to the State in performing all her constitutional requisitions, and will bear her "true allegiance" to the full extent of all her reserved rights and sovereign powers, and that this is not inconsistent with the obligations we owe, and the allegiance we bear to the United States to the full extent of all the powers conferred by the federal constitution. And we do not deem it inconsistent with the good faith with which we have accepted this accommodation, and intend to maintain it, to declare, that while we are swearing to be faithful to the State, we intend "to support the Constitution, and Laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land."

[The above Address was signed by 12 members of the Senate, and 28 members of the House of Representatives.]

From the New-Yorker.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The report of the Secretary (Hon. Levi Woodbury,) presents a very flattering view of the resources, expenditures, liabilities and prospective condition of the National Treasury. Its great length renders its appearance in our columns a moral impossibility. We therefore content ourselves with compiling such an abstract of its more important statements as will serve to afford a general view of the fiscal concerns of the country.

I. Public Revenue and Expenditures.
Receipts during the year 1833, \$33,948,426
Balance on hand Jan. 1st of do. 2,011,777

Making together the sum of 35,960,203
Expenditures for the same year, 24,257,298

Balance in the treasury, January 1, 1834, 11,702,905
Receipts of the year 1834—
From Customs, (first three qrs.) 12,740,872
Public Lands, do. 3,076,475
Dividends, do. 507,371
Estimate for fourth quarter, 4,300,000

Total of resources, 32,327,623
Expenditures of the three first quarters—
Civil list, foreign interest, &c. 3,475,527
Military service, 8,349,400
Naval service, 2,913,183
Duties refunded, 108,546
Public debt, 1,698,686
Expenditures of 4th qr. 9,046,048

Leaving a balance on the 1st January 1835, of 6,736,332
Of this sum there is in notes of broken banks, 1,150,000
Total available balance, 5,586,332

Estimated unexpended appropriations, 9,003,925
Of which will be required, 5,141,993

Actual and effectual balance, January 1, 1835, 5,586,251
Required for appropriations, 5,141,993

Excess 444,248

II. Public Debt.

All the four and a half per cents have been redeemed, with all the five per cents that could be purchased; and the remainder falling due on the 1st of January, 1835, will then be redeemed—being the last remnant of the \$123,000,000 of

funded debt outstanding in 1816. Under these circumstances the whole debt has been charged to the current expenses of the year 1834, with the following result:

Disbursements for public debt, 1834, \$8,161,017
Principal, 5,984,775
Interest, 196,242

There remains an unfunded debt of 37,733

III. Estimated Revenue, &c. of 1835.

The receipts of 1835 are estimated at 20,600,900
Customs 16,000,000
Public lands 3,500,000
Bank dividends, &c. 500,000
Add balance on the 1st of Jan. 5,586,232

Total available revenues 25,586,232

The estimated expenditures are as follows:

Civil list, foreign service, &c. 2,785,276
Military service, &c. 9,672,654
Naval service 4,672,661
Unclaimed interest on debt 500,000
Add estimated excess of appropriations over estimates 2,500,000

19,633,541

Leaving an available balance on the 1st of January 1836 of 5,952,691

But, should the whole amount of our unsatisfied appropriations, amounting to \$6,141,707, be called for, there will be a deficiency of something like \$240,000.

IV. Trade and Commerce.

Imports during the year ending September 30, \$123,093,351.
Being an increase from 1833 of 14,101,341
Average of the three last years were 111,038,142

Exports during the year 97,311,724
Domestic products 75,444,429
Foreign 22,877,295
Increase from last year 6,665,321

The Secretary estimates the amount of exports for the ensuing year as about equal to the average of the three last years: but the gradual reduction of duties may soon effect a reduction in the amount of duties received. The receipts from sales of public lands are estimated to exceed those of the present year by half a million, being in the ratio of increase from the preceding year. The receipts into the treasury from other sources are not expected to equal the corresponding receipts of the present year.

The Secretary discusses the conduct of the United States Bank in relation to the protested French bill, in regard to which his views do not differ materially from those advanced in the president's message. We do not, however, understand him as distinctly recommending any specific legislative action in the premises, nor as advocating the sale of the stock in that institution now held by the government.

The Secretary gives encouragement of being speedily able to announce an important reduction in the current expenses of the government, particularly the military service, in which he estimates an immediate retrenchment of not less than two millions. He strongly deprecates the practice of making appropriations far exceeding the estimates, which has prevailed for some years, to the utter derangement of all the plans and calculations of the department. As a natural consequence of the extinction of the public debt, he recommends the abolition of the offices of commissioners of loans and commissioners of the sinking fund, with a return to the treasury of all moneys now held by the Bank as commissioner of loans, unclaimed by the public creditors.

The Secretary further gives hope that a portion of the funds heretofore significantly classed as "unavailable," will be so compromised within the year ensuing as to be converted into a smaller amount of "available"—a consummation devoutly to be wished. He suggests that no material alteration should be made in the existing rates of duties until the relation between their aggregate product and the fiscal wants of the government be fully ascertained.

The subject of the new emission of gold coin engages the attention of the Secretary, and he recommends the creation of a gold coin of the value of one dollar. He further suggests the imposition of a tax of one per cent. on the coinage of silver, and one fourth per cent. on the coinage of gold, to defray the expense of the national mint. Such, we believe, is the substance of the Treasury Reports the entire document would occupy five of our columns.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Wednesday, December 17.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, the committee on Internal Improvement were instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a charter for a rail road from the sea board to the seat of government, and thence to the Yadkin river to the most eligible point above Beard's Bridge; and of providing that the public treasurer shall (as soon as three fifths of the stock necessary to construct it shall be subscribed, and the payment thereof secured, by individuals) subscribe for the remaining two fifth on behalf of the state.

The proposition of the other house to refer the governor's communication

relative to Ball Hughes to a joint select committee, was agreed to, and Messrs. Little, Lockhart and Kerr, were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then entered upon the orders of the day, and resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, the question being on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Martin to the resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum. Mr. Martin moved that the Senate resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on said resolutions and amendment; which motion was not agreed to. Mr. Martin then called for a division of the question, and moved that the question be first taken on striking out. After some time spent in discussion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Thursday, December 18.

The Senate resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the consideration of the resolutions of instruction; and after considerable debate, adjourned without taking a vote on the questions.

Friday, December 19.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the political resolutions of the other house; the question still pending on the motion of Mr. Martin to strike out the original resolutions and insert his substitute. Mr. Sawyer moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, on the ground that it is entirely extra legislative and beyond the legitimate action of the Senate. The motion was rejected—33 to 27. Mr. Branch then resumed his remarks and spoke for about two hours. Mr. Carson then took the floor, and after offering to the friends of the resolution the privilege of replying, spoke until an adjournment took place.

Saturday, December 20.

Mr. McQueen presented a bill to provide a fund for the establishment of free schools in the state of North Carolina, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The Senate again resumed the consideration of the political resolutions, and after some time spent in discussion, the Senate adjourned.

Monday, December 22.

Mr. Lockhart presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, it appears from the report of the treasurer of the Literary Fund, that the amount thereof is inadequate to the purpose of a system of general education; and whereas the state of North Carolina is destitute of native-civil and military engineers: Therefore

Resolved, that the committee on education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a part of the Literary Fund to the purpose of establishing a professorship of Civil and Military Engineering in the University of North Carolina, for the purpose of instructing native youths in those branches of education, so that the practical services of the professors and students shall be devoted to making such surveys as the Legislature may from time to time order and direct; with a view to the internal improvement of the state; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Tuesday, December 23.

Mr. Kerr, from the committee on military affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present militia system, &c. reported that it is not expedient to legislate on the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee on public buildings, reported a bill to make an appropriation for completing the capitol in the city of Raleigh; which was read the first time.

Mr. McQueen presented a bill to improve the navigation of Cape Fear river above Fayetteville. Mr. Carson, a bill directing how *femes covert* may hereafter be privately examined when conveying land; also, a bill to make good and valid titles to lands granted to entry takers in certain cases therein specified. Mr. Lockhart, a bill to amend the act of 1741, for the more effectual suppression of vice and immorality. Read the first time and passed.

Mr. Baker presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, it is well known that the owners of large tracts of land in the western section of this state, by concealing the extent of their claims, and misrepresenting its value to the receivers of taxable property, have withdrawn from the public treasury large sums of money justly due for taxes:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary, in conjunction with the Attorney General, be instructed to inquire whether such lands cannot now be subjected to the payment of the taxes thus withheld.

Wednesday, December 24.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, being the resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum. Mr. Caldwell submitted the following resolution:

Whereas the General Assembly has been in session for the space of 38 days, without passing any general measure of importance; And whereas, this General Assembly has been engaged 16 days in discussing and acting upon a series of political resolutions proposing to instruct the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, our Senator in Congress, without any final disposition of the same: And whereas, said political resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the

Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000, and have also had the effect to expunge harmony, good feeling and deliberation from the councils of the state: And whereas the convention, revenue and assessment bills, and other measures of deep and vital importance to the people, now remain upon the table, neglected and undischarged of;

Resolved, therefore, That said resolutions be suspended, and that the Senate proceed forthwith to consider the convention bill, or some other measure pertaining to the general good of the people of North Carolina.

This resolution was negatived, 32 to 27. Discussion then ensued, and the Senate remained in session until two o'clock in the morning, during which time every expedient was resorted to by the friends of the original resolutions to take the question, and by those opposed to them to prevent its being taken. Thirteen distinct propositions for adjournment were submitted during the sitting besides a variety of others, to postpone the orders of the day, to take a recess, &c. on nearly all of which questions, the vote was a test one. Finally, on motion of Mr. Holmes, the Senate adjourned—ayes 29, noes 23.

Thursday, December 25.

Neither house sat to-day, being Christmas day.

Friday, December 26.

Mr. Hogan submitted the following resolution, which was read the first time:

Resolved, that if the right to instruct Senators in Congress exists in our form of government, it belongs to the people in their sovereign capacity. They have a right to meet in their primary assemblies, to consider of great questions of national policy, to modify any instructions this legislature may give to Senators in Congress, or to give new and different instructions, any thing this legislature can do to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and again took up the political resolutions. Mr. Martin's motion still pending. Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, took the floor and spoke until about 4 o'clock. He was followed by Mr. Edwards of Warren, in some explanatory remarks; and the question was then put on striking out, as proposed by Mr. Martin, and decided in the negative, 34 to 26. The Senate then adjourned.

Saturday, December 27.

The Senate again took up the resolutions of instruction to Mr. Mangum, the question pending being on their second reading. Mr. Wyche moved to strike out the second resolution and insert an amendment which he offered.

Mr. Hogan called for a decision of the question. It was accordingly first taken on striking out, and decided in the negative—33 to 28.

Mr. McQueen submitted the following resolution, as an amendment, which, on his motion, was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That whilst in the opinion of this legislature, our senators and representatives in the congress of the United States are bound to yield a respectful share of attention to the opinions expressed by the states and districts which they respectively represent, yet it believes that the right of instruction resides in the people alone, and not in the legislatures of the respective states, further than the clearly ascertained will of the people may be embodied in any resolutions adopted by the legislature of a sovereign state, instructing a senator in Congress to vote in a particular way on any question of national policy.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this legislature, the Senators in the Congress of the United States, being bound by the solemn sanction of an oath to support and maintain the constitution of the United States, they alone are responsible for their acts under the said constitution, both at the bar of their God and their country; and that consequently, a share of discretion must be vested in said senators to pronounce on the constitutionality of all measures submitted for their consideration and action, which should be controlled by nothing beyond the operation of those checks which are already provided by the federal constitution; and that the people consequently possess the right of instructing their Senators on questions of national policy connected with their own immediate interests, and not upon questions of constitutional law.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the first resolution, it was decided in the affirmative—41 to 19.

On the question, shall the remaining resolutions be adopted, the vote stood as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Brittain, Burns, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Dobson, Durham, Edmonston, Edwards of Person, Edwards of Warren, Ennett, Flynt, Flowers, Gavin, Hawkins, Holmes, Howell, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsey, Lockhart, Mebane, Montgomery of Orange, Moore, Moye of Greene, Staley, Spaight, Spencer, Stephens, Wilder, Whitaker, Whitehurst—33.

Nays—Messrs. Barco, Bateman, Beard, Branch, Caldwell, Carson, Dowd, Fairly, Harrison, Hogan, Kendall, Klutts, Little, Lowry, McMillan, McQueen, McWilliams, Vast, Montgomery of Hertford, Moye of Pitt, Parker, Phelps, Sawyer, Sherard, Shupp, Welborne, Wilson, Wyche—28.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, December 18.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting the correspondence which had taken place between him and Ball Hughes relative to the restoration of the statue of Washington; which, with accompanying documents, was sent to the Senate, with a proposition that they be referred to a joint select committee.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the present laws made for the benefit of insolvent debtors, as to abolish imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraudulent concealment.

Mr. Craige submitted a resolution declaring the office of Attorney General vacant, and proposing to enter into an election for a new one.

Wednesday, December 17.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from Romulus M. Saunders, asking permission to be heard at the bar of the house upon the subject of the resolution declaring the office of attorney general vacant; which permission was granted.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, was postponed indefinitely—ayes 65, noes 58.

The bill to establish the Merchants' Bank of Newbern was taken up in committee of the whole, and after discussion reported to the house; the question on its second reading was then decided in the negative—ayes 51, noes 59.

Thursday, December 18.

The vote rejecting the bill for establishing the Merchants' Bank of Newbern was reconsidered, and the bill read the second time and passed—ayes 62, noes 52.

Friday, December 19.

Mr. Dudley, from the committee on finance, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the state in the capital stock of the Bank of North Carolina; which was read and ordered to be printed.

The bill to establish the Merchants' Bank of Newbern was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed—ayes 68, noes 54.

The engrossed bill prohibiting lotteries, was taken up in committee of the whole; and after some time spent in its consideration, it was reported to the house with sundry amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill as amended was read the third time and passed—ayes 91, noes 4.

Saturday, December 20.

A message was received from the Governor, communicating the annual report of the treasurer of the University, and informing the Legislature that four vacancies exist in the board of trustees.

Mr. Marsteller, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill altering the number of company musters from two to four per annum.

On motion of Mr. Matthews,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the laws of this state, as to substitute some other punishment in lieu of whipping white persons; and that said committee also inquire into the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary in this State.

The bill to repeal the second section of an act passed in 1832, making additional compensation to the Secretary of State, was taken up. Mr. Poindexter moved for its indefinite postponement which was negatived 69 to 36. The bill was thereupon read the second time and passed.

Monday, December 22.

Ralph Gorrell, the member elect from Guilford county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Wm. Adams, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Clark, to establish the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank in the town of Washington. By Mr. Manly, a bill concerning a part of Dryborough. By Mr. Davis, a bill to repeal the act of 1833, altering the name of Kinston, in Lenoir county. Read the first time and passed.

Tuesday, December 23.

Mr. Monk presented a resolution directing the Secretary of State to purchase certain copies of Mr. M' Rae's Map of the State; which was read the first time and passed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Long in the chair, on the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, December 24.

The bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the state in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, chartered by the act of 1833, was read the second time; when Mr. Potter moved to strike out the first section of the bill; which motion was negatived by a vote of 70 to 54.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Long in the chair, on the bill concerning a Convention to amend the constitution of the state; and, after some time spent in discussion, the chairman reported the bill to the house, with sundry amendments; when, on motion of Mr. Craige, it was

ordered to lie on the table, be printed, and be made the order of the day for Friday.

Friday, December 26.

On motion of Mr. King, Resolved, that the committee on education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation from the literary fund, for the purpose of draining a part of the marsh or swamp lands now appropriated by law to the literary fund.

Resolved further, that said committee be instructed to report a bill directing the manner in which said lands shall be disposed of when drained, and the purposes to which the proceeds shall be applied.

Saturday, December 27.

Received from his excellency the Governor, a communication, on the subject of providing a room for the accommodation of the Supreme Court; which was read and sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer it to a joint select committee.

Mr. Kittrell, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill concerning a convention to amend the constitution of the state of North Carolina, reported an entire substitute for the said bill, which was accepted by the house. Mr. Outlaw then moved to strike out of said bill the clause providing for the election of Governor of the state by the free white men thereof; which was rejected by a vote of 94 to 35. Mr. Matthews moved to strike out the clause to continue borough representation; which was decided in the negative by a vote of 68 to 60. Mr. Baker moved an amendment, authorizing the convention to change the seat of Government; which was rejected by a vote of 108 to 19. Mr. Swallow submitted an amendment providing that the election of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts be vested in the people; which was rejected by a vote of 103 to 22. Mr. Taylor submitted an amendment, providing that no lawyer, pleading under license, shall be a member of either branch of the legislature; which was rejected by a vote of 111 to 20. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill the second time, and decided in the affirmative—66 to 64.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, January 2.

A resolution was passed in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, declaring that the office of attorney general was vacant in consequence of the acceptance by Gen. Saunders of a commission from the President of the United States. Without waiting for the action of the Senate, Gen. Saunders immediately addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House, resigning the office of attorney general.

The House of Commons has adopted a resolution to adjourn on Monday the 5th instant. It was probable, however, that the Senate would not agree to it, and the session may be prolonged at least another week.

The bill to amend the constitution of the state, has passed its second reading in the House of Commons, by a vote of 66 to 64. Its ultimate fate is yet doubtful.

Owen Holmes, William A. Graham, Henry S. Clarke and Pleasant Kittrell have been elected trustees of the University.

Peter H. Dilliard of Rockingham, George Williamson of Caswell, Henry Skinner of Perquimons, Daniel Turner of Warren, Allen Rogers, sen. of Wake, Louis D. Henry of Fayetteville, and William S. Ashe of New Hanover, have been elected Councillors of State for the ensuing year.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. for the half year ending on the first inst.

A convention held at Washington, in this state, on the 15th ult. nominated Ebenezer Pettigrew, of Washington county, as a candidate to represent the third congressional district of this state in the next Congress of the United States, in opposition to the Hon. Thomas H. Hall.

It is stated in the Elizabeth City Herald, that the lock at the south end of the Dismal Swamp Canal has given way, and in consequence all navigation through it will be suspended for several months.

Trade of Fayetteville.—We have never known such a throng of wagons in our streets as has occurred daily for the last five or six weeks; and there seems yet to be little or no diminution, notwithstanding the near approach of the holidays. Every species of produce has borne so high a price, that there has been unusual inducement to come to market; and if we judge of other parts of the state by this, we should say that it has been a fortunate year for all classes of our population. Our merchants have of course participated in the general prosperity. It is believed that they have sold more goods already this season, than during the whole of the last season. Fayetteville Obs.

Our Town.—The show of business and prosperity here is greater and more cheering at this time than it has been for many years past; the wealth and industry of the surrounding country are pouring in upon us, and bright faces meet us

at every turn. The accession of about thirty families which have removed here this year, and the many strangers brought hither by trade, have filled the town to overflowing. We learn that the demand for vessels is now greater, at this port, than has been known for the last dozen years.

Washington (N.C.) Statesman.

It is stated in the last Paris accounts that the Duke of Bassano, the former minister of the interior, has been entrusted by the King with the formation of a new Ministry, which will be composed as follows:

The Duke of Bassano, Minister of the Interior, with the presidency of the council.

M. Bresson, at present Envoy at Berlin, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

General Bernard, War Department.

M. Teste, Minister of Commerce.

M. Sanzel, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Persil, Minister of Justice.

M. Charles Dupin, Minister of Marine.

M. Passy, Minister of Finance.

The Chambers were to be immediately convoked, and a law of amnesty presented for their concurrence.

A Meeting of the Orange

County Temperance Society, will be held at the Court House in this place, on Saturday the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock. A general attendance is requested.

January 2. 53—

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the ensuing year, a Black Boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age.

Inquire at this Office.

January 2. 53—

EDUCATION.

THE citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity are informed, that the subscriber designs opening an

ENGLISH SCHOOL, on the 5th of January in the house lately occupied by Mr. G. J. Fann, where he will attend to giving instruction in all the rudiments usually taught in an English School, upon the following terms:

For tuition in Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$3.00 per quarter.

In English Grammar and Geography, \$4.00 per quarter.

Incidental expenses, 25 cents per quarter during the winter.

A. C. LINDSEY.

December 30. 53—3w

UNIVERSITY HOTEL,

CHAPEL HILL.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Chapel Hill, the site of the University of N. C. He has taken the buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts' Hotel, and has erected large and commodious stables, which will be attended by a faithful ostler, and plentifully supplied with provender.

He hopes that the travelling public will give him a call, and assures them that every exertion will be made by him to please, as well as to accommodate.

I. C. PATRIDGE.

December 30. 53—6w

The editors of the Star, and Standard, at Raleigh, Sentinel and Spectator, Newbern, Fayetteville Observer, Edenton Gazette, Western Carolinian and Danville Reporter, will publish the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

I. C. P.

State of North-Carolina,

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

December Term, 1834.

Tinsley Brooks, Larkin Brooks, Sarah Brooks, Smith Brooks, Thomas Walker and his wife Betsey, (late Brooks,) Miss Halliburton and his wife Fanny, (late Brooks,) Major Green and his wife Anne, (late Brooks,) Vincent Brann and his wife Timy (late Brooks,) and Jackson Brooks, Garner, Susan, Lewis and Sidney Brooks, infant children of Yancy Brooks, who sue in this matter by their duly appointed guardian, William Bailey,

vs.

Browder Brooks.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Browder Brooks, resides beyond the limits of this state, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, on the third Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of our said court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1834.

Test,

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Prior adv. \$4 00 53—6w

State of North-Carolina,

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

December Term, 1834.

Duncan Rose, vs. Jesse Bull.

(Original attachment, levied on all the right, title and interest in one tract or parcel of land, known as the land of Martha Graves, decd, adjoining the lands of John Barnett, James Long and others.

IN this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead to or reply in said case, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1834.

Test,

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Prior adv. \$2 75. 53—6w

BLANKS, for sale at this Office.

THE COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC, FOR 1835.

							MOON'S PHASES.		
	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Days.	Hours.
JANUARY,				1	2	3		First Quarter,	6 4 23 A
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Full Moon,	14 4 0 A
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Last Quarter,	21 3 38 A
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	New Moon,	28 3 54 A
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
								First Quarter,	5 2 18 A
								Full Moon,	13 5 42 M
FEBRUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Last Quarter,	19 11 34 A
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	New Moon,	27 7 10 M
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	First Quarter,	7 10 54 M
								Full Moon,	14 4 49 A
								Last Quarter,	21 8 8 M
								New Moon,	28 11 24 A
MARCH,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	First Quarter,	6 4 13 M
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Full Moon,	13 2 0 M
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Last Quarter,	19 5 55 A
								New Moon,	27 4 12 A
APRIL,								First Quarter,	5 5 25 A
								Full Moon,	12 19 56 M
								Last Quarter,	19 5 21 M
								New Moon,	27 8 14 M
MAY,								First Quarter,	4 2 48 M
								Full Moon,	10 5 28 A
								Last Quarter,	17 6 48 A
								New Moon,	25 11 3 M
JUNE,								First Quarter,	3 9 23 M
								Full Moon,	10 1 19 M
								Last Quarter,	17 10 26 M
								New Moon,	25 10 56 A
JULY,								First Quarter,	1 2 32 A
								Full Moon,	8 10 21 M
								Last Quarter,	16 3 57 M
								New Moon,	23 11 4 A
								First Quarter,	30 7 35 A
AUGUST,								Full Moon,	6 9 33 A
								Last Quarter,	14 10 26 A
								New Moon,	22 9 8 A
								First Quarter,	29 1 50 M
SEPTEMBER,								Full Moon,	6 11 43 M
								Last Quarter,	14 4 35 A
								New Moon,	21 7 0 A
								First Quarter,	28 10 48 M
OCTOBER,								Full Moon,	5 5 0 M
								Last Quarter,	10 9 10 M
								New Moon,	20 5 14 M
								First Quarter,	26 10 28 A
NOVEMBER,								Full Moon,	5 0 18 M
								Last Quarter,	12 11 28 A
								New Moon,	19 3 56 A
								First Quarter,	26 2 16 A
DECEMBER,									

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1835.

1. An eclipse of the Sun on the 27th of the 5th month (May,) at 8 h. 14 m. in the morning, invisible at Raleigh on account of the moon's south latitude. It will be annular and central on the meridian, at 8 h. 8 m. Raleigh time, in longitude 57° 5' E. and latitude 4° 2' N.
2. A small eclipse of the Moon, on the 10th of the 6th month (June,) at 5 h. 28 m. P. M. of course not visible at Raleigh.
3. A Transit of Mercury, on the 7th of the 11th month (November,) visible at Raleigh as follows:
First contact of the limbs at 0h. 12m.
Nearest approach of centres 5' 35" at 2 47
Last contact of limbs, 5 23, not visible at Raleigh, being 11 minutes after sun set.
4. A total eclipse of the Sun, on the 20th of the 11th month (November,) at 5 h. 8 m. A. M. invisible at Raleigh. The sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian at 5 h. 8 m. Raleigh time, in longitude 99° 25' E. and latitude 9° 34' S.



From the Court Magazine.
SONG OF THE IRISH PEASANT'S WIFE.
BY MRS. NORTON.

Come, Patrick, clear up the storms on your brow;
You were kind to me once—will you frown on me now?
Shall the storm settle here when from heaven it departs;
And the cold from without find its way to our hearts?
No, Patrick, no; surely the intricate weather is easily borne—while we bear it together.
Tho' the rain's dropping through from the roof to the floor,
And the wind whistles free where there once was a door,
Can the rain, or the snow, or the storm wash away
All the warm vows we made in love's early day?
No, Patrick, no; surely the dark stormy weather is easily borne—so we bear it together.
When you stole out to woo me, when labor was done,
And the day that was closing to pass—
gun,—

Did we care if the sunset was bright on the flowers,
Or if we crept out amid darkness and showers?
No, Patrick, we talked while we braved the wild weather,
Of all we could bear—if we bore it together.
Soon, soon, will these dark dreary days be gone by,
And our hearts be lit up with a beam from the sky;
Oh! let not our spirits, embittered with pain,
Be dead to the sunshine that comes to us then;
Heart in heart—hand in hand—let us welcome the weather,
And, sunshine or storm, we will bear it together.

From the North American.
"Man dieth and fadeth away; he giveth up the ghost, and where is he?"
Ah! where is he! Gone to that country whence no traveller returns to give an account of his journey—from whose dread shores no returning tide ever flowed; no backward footsteps can be traced—that land of doubt, of darkness and of death, where nation after nation, generation after generation, are swallowed up, and are heard of no more for ever. The curtain of death drops, the veil of eternity conceals all within; man passeth and is seen not again. Alas! he has given up the ghost, and where is he?
But yesterday we saw him in health, vigorous, gay, proud in strength, and confident in happiness. His spirits were

buoyant with hope, exulting in the fair promise of life and its numerous enjoyments. To day the scene is changed—he has given up the ghost, and where is he? Who can paint the alterations a few short hours have made! Who can look forward to as many more with confidence that they will be his! Infancy but opens its tender eyes, to cast a single look on life, and closes them again for ever. Childhood breathes but a few short days of innocence and joy, when its last sigh tells its departure to another world. Youth, gay, aspiring youth, with all its fairy visions, its dreams of bliss, and brilliant anticipations, scarcely clasps the cup of joy till death intervenes its hand, and life, with all its promised blessings, fades from its view, and is lost in the grave. Manhood, bold and hardy manhood, whose sturdy frame has buffeted the dangers, the cares and toils of life, nerved with the hope of glory and of gain, takes but a few firm and hasty strides, when his sinews are unstrung, and he too, sinks to rest and is seen no more. Age, feeble, decrepid age, wearied with the long and toilsome march of life, totters to the grave, loaded with trouble and bowed down with care, and calmly lays down its grief worn head, and sinks to rest. Alas, infancy, childhood, youth, manhood and age, are all daily passing away—they give up the ghost, and where are they?

The dead return not to inform us of their destinies. The grave, cold, silent, and unpitied, tells no tales of its inhabitants. Knock at its door, it opens to receive, but gives nothing back. Its cry is continuous, clear and loud, give, give, give! World on world casts their unnumbered millions at its feet, its cry is yet heard, its appetite is still eager and unsatisfied. Where then are our friends, our neighbors and our kindred gone? They have passed away; they will not return to us; they have given up the ghost, and where are they? Can no one tell us? Yes—He who made us; He who upholds and preserves us, who watches over, guards and protects us, who loves and pities us; who sent his Son into the world to redeem and save us, and guide our wandering footsteps home to him—He, He, indeed, can tell us. In the volume of truth, He has told us. They have gone to another and better world, where they wait for us, where we too shall speedily follow and join them.

Let us then pass cheerily on. Let grim death drop his sable curtain—let the tomb open its wide portals, and eternity spread its veil over us, and in a few brief moments we shall land upon those shores, where the wicked cease from trouble, and the weary are at rest—where the sun of righteousness shall shine upon us—where He who redeemed us shall bid us welcome—when angels in full chorus shall chaunt the psalm of joy at our entrance into the realms of blessedness and the society of our friends, to part from them no more for ever.

OCCASIONAL SERMONS.

An author tells the following anecdote in the way of illustrating the remarkable shrewdness of some professional gentlemen who figured in this country in the course of the 18th century:

Reed, before turning his attention to legal studies, had preached a few sermons; and in one of these eccentric excursions he called on a clergyman whose name was Walker, in the afternoon of a Saturday. Walker had been Reed's chum at college, and the greatest friendship had subsisted between them. He was rejoiced again to see his old friend Reed after so long an interval of time, and invited him to spend the Sabbath with him, to which Reed willingly agreed. In the evening Walker told Reed he must preach for him the next day. Reed said he could not preach. Walker said, you have preached, you can preach, and you shall preach. After some further conversation, Reed found that he must either preach or disoblige and offend his old friend; he chose the former and consented to preach. The next day, after the first prayer and singing, Reed rose and opened the Bible, and looking round on the congregation, read his text: "And the Lord said unto Satan, whence comest thou? and Satan said unto the Lord, from going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down therein. Without any formal introduction to this discourse, from these words, I shall raise this doctrinal proposition, viz: the devil is a lawler." Walker was electrified; his eyes expanded to twice their usual extent; the old people set aghast; the young people could not conceal their giggling; Reed's countenance remained unchanged and an unusual solemnity spread over his face. He proceeded to show what the devil's object was in walking up and down the earth. This, he said, was to draw men from the path of virtue, piety and religion. He then went on to show the infinite variety of means the devil made use of in tempting mankind to sin and iniquity; all of which he particularly specified; and when some means failed, he resorted to others more suited to the particular bent of the person's mind; all which he particularly illustrated. He then went on to state the means which men ought in all cases to resort to in order to defeat these attempts of the devil; in which he was very particular, and closed the whole with some pressing practical reflections. The whole was a sermon that would do honor to a Tillotson or Sherlock.

Walker, who was no contemptible antagonist, even to Reed, took his text in the afternoon: "What went ye out for to see, a Reed shaken with the wind?" and said, "Without any formal introduction to this discourse, I shall raise this doctrinal proposition, that wherever true religion comes, it makes the Reeds shake."

From the Zanesville Gazette.

TWO CASES.

Some weeks since we met with an acquaintance who had been a subscriber to our paper from the commencement, and the conversation turned on the expense of supporting his family, which was large. He remarked, that he could scarcely afford the expense of taking a paper; but, added he, "it has been the means of making my children all readers. My eldest son, having nothing to amuse his leisure hours at home, had contracted habits of idleness; but from his taste for reading, acquired from reading your paper, he has now become passionately fond of books, and his leisure time is spent with profit to himself and satisfaction to his parents." He spoke of its effects on other members of his family, as being the cheapest education he had ever given them. That he had saved more than the amount of the subscription in tuition fees; and his children, instead of regarding learning as a task, looked upon the gratification as a luxury.

On the same day we met with one possessed of thousands, but he could not afford to continue his paper, though he expressed his entire approbation of its course. We felt rather too independent to ask his reasons, but a friend to whom we had been more communicative, afterwards told us his objections to taking this paper alone, but any other paper. He said he had several children, and they wasted too much time in reading the papers; that they were not satisfied until every one of them had read them through, and that even the girls let their wheels stand to read; therefore he would not take any of them. As we jogged on homeward, we could but reflect on the course pursued by these two men. The poor man was pleased to see his children employed during their leisure hours in poring over the news of the day, and cultivating a taste for literary enjoyment. He felt no doubt a secret pleasure in indulging the thought that his sons might some day fill responsible stations in society, and his daughters be qualified for intelligent wives and mothers. But his miserly neighbour with his thousands could not afford the sacrifice of so much time! Poor fellow! in his anxiety to accumulate wealth for his children, he was taking the most effectual means to debase their minds, and drive them to haunts of grovelling vice and ignorance; and a few years may probably change the relative situations of these very families, the children of the poor man taking those stations in society to which the children of the other seemed promised so much easier access, had not the penny wise policy of their over anxious parent closed the door upon them.

It is very true, that ignorance sometimes triumphs over intelligence, but it is far from being true that this is a general rule; on the contrary, all other circumstances being equal, the avenues of respectability and wealth are ever most accessible to the well informed; and when by some chain of fortunate circumstances, the man whose education has been neglected manages to reach a conspicuous place in society, it is but to learn the painful truth, that the loss he has sustained in being refused a proper education, is incalculable and irreparable.

Honors to the Dead.—A writer in the National Intelligencer under this head relates the following anecdote:—When the body of Commodore Decatur was placed in the vault of Mr. Barlow, (now Col. Bomford's) at Kalorama, and when the multitude which accompanied the funeral had dispersed, he observed a solitary individual, in a sailor's dress, lingering near the place. He walked up to him, and asked him what he wanted, the sailor replied that he "only wished to look a while at the place where they laid the main-mast of the navy!" and walked off. Who could have spoken a better eulogy! It was the eloquence of nature and of truth.

How is man to become acquainted with himself? By reflection never, but possibly by action. Try to do thy duty, and thou wilt soon know what is in thee.

WOOD wanted.

Those subscribers to the Hillsborough Recorder who expect to pay their subscriptions in WOOD, are requested to send it forthwith.

THE PRINTER.

Bank Stock for Sale.

WILL be exposed to sale on Thursday the 8th of January next, before the store door of Richardson Nichols & Co., Ten Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock, the property of the late George M. Johnston, dec'd. The terms will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale.

CHS. W. JOHNSTON, Adm'r.
December 12 51—

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination will be on the 19th and 20th inst. The next Session will commence on the 15th of January.
WM. J. BINGHAM, Principal.
December 5, 50—3w

EDUCATION.

A GENTLEMAN of considerable experience in the instruction of youth, proposes to open an English and Classical School in Hillsborough, on the 19th day of January 1835. Testimonials of character and qualifications may be seen on application to Dr. W. Dorsey, Hillsborough.
December 16. 51—4w

FOR RENT.

WILL be rented, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Saturday, the 27th instant, for the term of one year, the HOUSES and LOTS belonging to the heirs of William Lockhart, deceased.
At the same time three NEGRO GIRLS will be hired for the ensuing year.
WM. H. PHILLIPS, Guardian.
December 11. 51—3w

Gentlemen's Vade Mecum:

Embracing Dramatic Literature—Sporting—Turf—Fashions—and various subjects of interest and amusement.

ABOUT the first of January, 1835, will be commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, embracing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize DRAMATIC LITERATURE, the TURF, SPORTING, and the FASHIONS. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational recreations of life, it is presumed that this Journal—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be successfully strewn with any of the charms of novelty to ensure its popularity and encouragement has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, should be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA.

Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted; besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.

A faithful record will be kept of all the Racing and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING.

Under this caption will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review will be procured explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible period. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY.

Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also—as all its publications of facts will be authentic—a ready record of reference for travelling gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty two popular Plays and Farces, the price of which, separately, at any of our book stores, would be at least thirteen dollars! Here is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library—to be had for an unprecendented small sum!—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress, will find this an invaluable guide.

THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, &c. will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.
By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately; the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
The publishers will exchange with any of their country brethren who will oblige them with an occasional insertion of this advertisement.
December, 1834. 51